AGENDA

FEDERAL REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGIES ROUNDTABLE GENERAL MEETING Wednesday, May 30, 2001

9:30 - 9:45	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Walt Kovalick / EPA TIO			
9:45 - 10:00	Chairman's Remarks	Olga Dominguez / NASA HQ			
0.40 ° 10.00					
PERCHLORATE OVERVIEW & ACTIVITIES					
10:20 - 10:40 10:40 - 11:00	Overview of Perchlorate Problem Inter-Agency Perchlorate Steering Committee (IPSC) Activities Ground Water Remediation Technologies Analysis Center (GWRTAC) Perchlorate Report	Kevin Mayer / EPA Region 9			
		Lt Col D. Rogers / USAF			
		Diane Roote / GWRTAC			
11:00 – 11:30	Roundtable Agencies Perspectives / Issues	Federal Agency Representatives			
UPDATE ON ROUNDTABLE POLICY AND OPERATION					
11:30 - 12:00	Roundtable Business Cost & Performance Status Report Optimization Homepage	EPA TIO Richard Williams/USAEC Skip Chamberlain / DOE			
	Remediation Technologies Matrix Update DNAPL Strategy Update				
12:30 - 1:30	LUNCH	•			
PERCHLORATE - REGULATORY OVERVIEW					
1:30 – 1: 50	Regulatory Overview	Karen Wirth/Rachel Sakata/ EPA/OW			
PERCHLORATE - TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES					
1:50 - 2:20 2:20 - 2:40 2:40 - 3:00	IPSC – Technology Subcommittee/Air Force SERDP/ESTCP NASA – JPL	Maj Jeff Cornell / AFCEE Jeff Marqusee/ DoD ESTCP Richard Zuromski / JPL -Navy/NFESC			
3:00 - 3:15	BREAK				
3:15 - 3:35 3:35 - 3:55	Navy EPA	Mario Dumenigo/NAVFAC Kevin Mayer / EPA Region 9			
3:55 - 4:20	DISCUSSION PERCHLORATE	ALL			
4:20 - 4:30	DISCUSSION – Next Meeting (Suggestions include: bioavailability, unexploded ordnance, in situ sensors, sediments, and fractured rock.)	ALL			
4:30	ADJOURN				

The Perchlorate Partnering Project





Federal Remediation Technology Roundtable



May 29, 2001 INFORMATIONAL BRIEFING

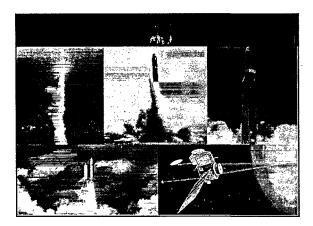


What is Perchlorate?

- Primary Oxidizer in Solid Rockets
 - Titan, Minuteman, Peacekeeper, Hawk, Polaris, Space Shuttle
 - Army, Navy, Air Force, NASA
- Neither Sinker Nor Floater
- · Very Stable in Water







Other Uses

- Medicine
- Explosives
- Flares
- Fertilizer
- Ammunition



The Perchlorate Contamination Challenge

Credible Science

Credible Decisions

- · Accurate risk characterization
- Appropriate management strategies



Perchlorate-tainted wells spur government action

The discovery in 1997 of perchioratecontaminated drinking water in the western United States has apurred an interagency federal task force to tackle the health implications of this finding. The belief that perchiorate could be detrimental to humans at levels found in some sources throughout the United States is driving the action, but the work is challenging, in addition to the paucky of environmental tate and toxicity information on perchiorate, there is, as eye, no proven method for removing the compound from water.



Perchlorate, a primary ingredient in solid rocket fuel, must be regularly replaced in the nation's missile and rocket inventory. It is a contaminant in groundwater and surface waters in 14 states. (Courtesy NASA)

Environmen at Science and Technology / News May 1, 1998

Purpose of the Partnering Initiative

- Gather together the leading experts currently working on the perchlorate issue
- Provide the public with real-time information on perchlorate projects
- Listen to public concerns
- Get up to date scientific information to the decision makers and public



Inter Agency Perchlorate Steering Committee (13 Jan 98)

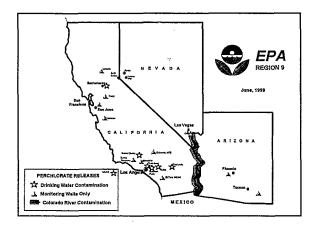
- · Purpose
- · Sub Committees to address critical areas
- · Membership
 - Federal and State Governmental Agencies
 - Tribal Representatives
- · Meetings Open to Public
- · Coordinate with AWWA-RF
- · Public Stakeholder Forum



Inter-Agency Perchlorate Steering Committee

**Teoritive*Committee





Update

- As of 15 May 2001
 - -95% of Data Delivery to EPA
 - -Expect Peer Review in Fall 01
 - -Outstanding Data
 - Occurrence Information
 - Eco System Site Specific Analysis
 - Farm Gate



Contact

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Table 2-2. Proposed remedies and treatment technologies for ground water contaminants at LLNL Site 300. (continued)

Ground water contaminant	Operable unit	Proposed remedy	Proposed treatment technology
High Explosive Compounds	HE Process Area Building 845/Pit 9	Extraction Monitoring	GAC Not applicable
TBOS/TKEBS	Building 834	Extraction	Oil-water separation, GAC polish

Notes:

³Proposed Treatment Technology for Perchlorate in Extracted Ground Water:

The proposed method for removing perchlorate fin extracted ground water:

The proposed method for removing perchlorate from extracted ground water is sequential treatment by granular activated carbon (GAC), followed by biotreatment, followed by ion exchange. GAC is the initial step in the treatment process, and will remove organic compounds and some portion of the perchlorate. Following GAC treatment, biotreatment will either employ plants (phytoremediation), denitrifying bacteria (bioreactor), or a combination of the two (cascading modular biotreatment system, CMBS). The CMBS is a containerized wetland harboring denitrifying bacteria that receive the required carbon sources from plant exodates and plant debris. In the bioreactor and other engineered biotechnologies, nutrients are added externally to foster microbial activity. Biotreatment is the primary process for removal of perchlorate from ground water. Ion exchange resins are used as the final, polishing step. Exhausted resin will be disposed of offsite because regeneration is difficult and not cost-effective.

As of February 2000, two different biotreatment strategies for removing perchlorate from ground water have been tested successfully at LLNL. In August of 1999, a two-stage, fixed-film bioreactor (BTU-1) reduced influent concentrations of both nitrate (18 mg/L) and perchlorate (33 æg/L) to non-detectable levels, when operated at a flow rate equivalent to a hydraulic residence time (HRT) of about 24 hours. Similarly, a test conducted in October of 1999 showed that the proposed containerized wetland system (CMBS) can reduce influent concentrations of both nitrate (80 mg/L) and perchlorate (44 æg/L) to non-detectable levels using an HRT of 96 hours. According to these test results, the bioreactor is most suitable for treatment of ground water at intermediate (2-5 gpm) to high flow rates (>5 gpm) whereas the containerized wetland system is more attractive for intermediate to low-flow situations (< 5 gpm).

Abbreviations:

MNA Monitored Natural Attenuation

GAC Granular Activated Carbon (aqueous-phase)
CMBS Cascading Modular Biotreatment System

IX Ion exchange

¹Biotreatment for perchlorate may include bioreactors or CMBS.

²Biotreatment for nitrate may include phytoremediation, CMBS, bioreactors, or other biotechnology.